FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

Katanga Fighting

U Thant Orders Truce. UN forces in Katanga Province were ordered to begin a temporary cease-fire Dec. 18 in their battle against troops of the separatist Katanga government.

The cease-fire was ordered by Actg. Secy. Gen. U Thant after the UN's international forces had penetrated to the center of Elisabethville and had occupied most major military objectives in the Katanga capital.

2 primary conditions were attached to the UN truce order: (1) that UN forces had achieved their "immediate objectives" in the Elisabethville areas, and (2) that "firm arrangements" be made for Katanga Pres. Moise Tshombe to fly to the UN-controlled Kitona Air Base for talks with Premier Cyrille Adoula of the central Congolese government. According to the truce announcement issued by UN headquarters in New York, if the conditions were met UN forces were to hold their fire throughout Katanga, unless attacked, for the duration of the Kitona talks.

The cease-fire became effective in Elisabethville later Dec. 18, with Katangan agreement.

Military Developments. UN troops had begun their new attack on Katangan forces in the Elisabethville area Dec. 5. Their major drive toward the center of the capital was begun Dec. 15; within 2 days they had driven Katangan forces from their Camp Massart stronghold and had penetrated the city's center. It was reported, however, that strong Katangan units still held positions in downtown Elisabethville when the truce became effective.

Summary of the Katanga fighting:

Dec. 14—UN forces continued mortar bombardment of Katangan positions in the center of Elisabethville. (Newsmen reported from Elisabethville that many of the UN's mortar shells had fallen on the Prince Leopold Hospital and other nonmilitary buildings; the London Daily Telegraph reported that UN jets had strafed a hospital in Shinkolobwe, near Elisabethville, killing 3 African children and wounding 13 women.) UN jets strafed Katangan troop concentrations south of the city, in the Kenia Township area said to be their military headquarters.

Dec. 15—UN troops, supported by armored cars and mortars, began to advance from their positions on Elisabethville's outskirts toward the city's center. The assault was led by Indian Gurkha troops who occupied the northern residential areas and then pressed toward the business districts. UN jets flew reconnaissance for the UN troops, but did no fighting. The UN forces penetrated to within 350 yards of the city's center.

Dec. 16—The fighting spread to all parts of the city as UN troops advanced under heavy mortar and small-arms fire. Swedish UN units attacked and overwhelmed Camp Massart. Ethiopian troops attacked the Lido Hotel area but reportedly were beaten back despite UN claims of its capture. Irish UN units attacked and took the key underpass connecting the downtown area with UN camps on the outskirts. Heavy sniper fire was reported to have been directed at the advancing UN forces by white civilians, especially from the headquarters of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga.

Dec. 17—UN troops carried the fighting into the heart of downtown Elisabethville in what was described as a final assault by about 4,000 of the 6,000 UN soldiers in Katanga. The UN troops were reported fighting near the city's railway terminal, the radio station and Tshombe's presidential palace. UN jets strafed the Union Minière headquarters with rockets and cannon fire, leaving the buildings in flames. The Leopold II Hotel, filled with refugee women and children, was subjected to intense UN mortar fire.

Dec. 18—The UN forces occupied many key areas in downtown Elisabethville but failed to dislodge Katangan troops and white mercenaries from several key strongpoints. UN troops captured a vital tunnel linking the city with UN-held airports on the outskirts, but they were halted by heavy Katangan fire when they attacked objectives near the Lido Hotel and Union Minière headquarters. UN armored car patrols ranged through the heart of the city, but many positions remained in Katangan hands.

The Elisabethville fighting was suspended Dec. 18, when Katangan Information Min. Albert Nyembo announced that Tshombe had accepted U Thant's conditions for a cease-fire. Orders for a "hold-fire" were issued by Indian Brig. K. A. S. Raja, commander of the UN forces in Elisabethville. No formal cease-fire was proclaimed by the UN Command, but conditions remained quiet in the city except for an attack launched on the Union Minière headquarters Dec. 19 by Ethiopian troops after they had come under sniper fire from the buildings. The Ethiopians were said to have taken their objective.

(Reports from Elisabethville listed at least 20 UN soldiers killed in the fighting since Dec. 5. The AP had reported 5 Katangan troops killed and 117 wounded in the first few hours of the UN assault begun Dec. 15. Many white and African civilians had been reported killed since Dec. 5—8 whites and 15 Africans on Dec. 15 alone—and hundreds had been hospitalized with wounds.)

Tshombe Yields to UN. Faced with the threat that his government's forces might be overwhelmed by continued UN military action, Tshombe flew to the UN's Kitona Air Base Dec. 19 to start talks with Premier Adoula. The base, southwest of Léopoldville, was sealed off by UN troops, and the negotiations were to remain secret until their conclusion.

Tshombe had been reported in flight from Elisabethville Dec. 16, after UN troops launched their major assault on the city's center. But he returned to the capital later Dec. 16 after a brief visit to Kipushi, on the Katangan border with Northern Rhodesia. (Prime Min. Sir Roy Welensky of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Federation had offered Tshombe political asylum in the event his régime was overthrown.)

Tshombe left Elisabethville again Dec. 18 and drove to Ndola, Northern Rhodesia in a motor convoy accompanied by the U.S., British and French consuls in Elisabethville.

The final arrangements for the Kitona talks were worked out in Ndola Dec. 18 by Tshombe and U.S. Amb.-to-Congo Edmund A. Gullion, who had been ordered by Pres. Kennedy Dec. 15 to intervene personally to bring about a Tshombe-Adoula meeting. Tshombe flew with Gullion to Kitona Dec. 19 aboard a U.S. Air Force transport. Adoula arrived later the same day, accompanied by UN Undersecy. Ralph J. Bunche and a group of UN officials.

(Tshombe, in a communiqué issued in Elisabethville Dec. 15, had declared his readiness to meet Adoula at a neutral place outside the Congo. He had made clear, however, that he intended to maintain Katanga's autonomy. He proposed that the Congolese states join in a customs and monetary union that also would entail shared defense and foreign policies.) [See p. 453B1]

India Seizes Enclaves

Gôa, Damão, Diu Taken. Indian troops Dec. 18 invaded Gôa, Damão and Diu, Portuguese enclaves on India's west coast. Damão and Diu were quickly captured after nominal Portuguese resistance. Indian troops captured the Goan capital of Pangim Dec. 19 and took complete control of the enclave.

In announcing the attack, Indian Defense Min. V. K. Krishna Menon said Dec. 18 that the Indian troops invaded Gôa because of a complete breakdown in civilian administration and provocations against Indian border positions.

Gôa was invaded by India's 17th Infantry Division, led by Lt. Gen. Joyanto Nath Chaudhuri. A Defense Ministry spokesman Dec. 18 reported the capture of the Goan towns of Sanquelim, Assonora, Colem, Molim, Usgoa and Banastarim. Indian AF planes bombed Pangim airport to keep Portuguese aircraft from taking off. Indian naval forces Dec. 18 captured the Portuguese-held island of Angediva, off the Goan coast, and Indian naval ships disabled a Portuguese frigate that allegedly had fired on Indian shipping in the Arabian Sea.

The Pangim garrison was surrendered to Indian troops Dec. 19 by

Week in Headlines

UN ordered Katanga truce after Elisabethville advance, Tshombe agreement to talks.

India invaded, occupied Portuguese enclaves of Gôa, Damão, Diu; USSR vetoed UN action.

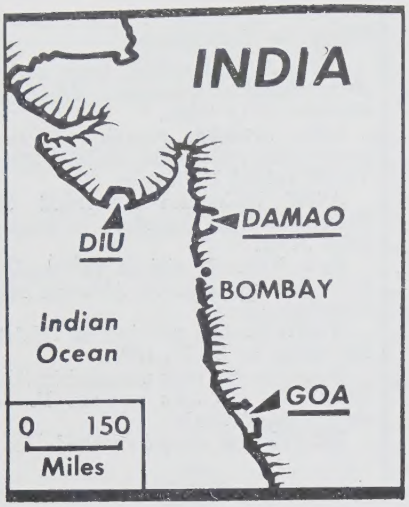
Adolf Eichmann sentenced to death for Nazi massacre of European Jews.

Pres. Kennedy visited Venezuela, Colombia to advance Alliance for Progress plans.

NATO backed probing of USSR for terms on Berlin talks.

Over 700 Negroes arrested in Albany, Ga. protests against Freedom Riders' trials.

DR political accord reached.



Portuguese enclaves of Gôa, Damão and Diu on Indian coast were seized by Indian military forces Dec. 18-20. (Wide World map)

Goan Police Capt. J. J. Pinto Braz. Shortly after Pangim's capture, Maj. Gen. K. P. Candeth, field commander of the military operation, took over as Indian military governor of Gôa.

An Indian Defense Ministry communiqué Dec. 19 announced that "life [in all 3 enclaves] has returned to normal and the Indian flag is flying everywhere." The communiqué, reporting "hardly any resistance" during the entire operation, said 8 Indians had been killed and "some" wounded. The communiqué said that 2,500 Portuguese soldiers had surrendered in Pangim, Damão and Diu and that 40 wounded Portuguese soldiers had been taken to a Pangim hospital.

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru told newsmen in New Delhi Dec. 19 that "the very swiftness of the end [of the fighting] . . . showed the correctness of the Indian assessment of the situation. The colonial administration had cracked up and the people wanted and welcomed India."

Pre-Invasion Developments. The invasion of the enclaves had been preceded by a series of Indian and Portuguese military moves and Indian charges of Portuguese provocation.

Nehru had told parliament Dec. 7 that the alleged Portuguese provocations had created an "intolerable" situation in Gôa and in the other enclaves. To counter this "direct challenge to India," Nehru said, his government would take action that would lead to the eventual "liberation" of Gôa. Portuguese provocations cited by Nehru: gunfire on Indian fishermen; "repression" in Gôa; violation of the Gôa-India border; a Portuguese military and naval buildup in the area.

Portuguese authorities Dec. 13 began sending women and children from Gôa to Portugal by ships and planes.

Portuguese police units were reported Dec. 15 to have been withdrawn from at least 4 points along the Gôa-India border as a precautionary move. Gôa Police Capt. Braz said the evacuations were aimed at avoiding incidents that Indian troops could use as a pretext for invasion.

UN Action Vetoed. A Western proposal for a cease-fire in Gôa was introduced at an emergency UN Security Council meeting in New York Dec. 18. The resolution was favored by a 7-4 vote Dec. 19 but was defeated by the USSR's 99th UN veto.

Voting for the cease-fire plan were its 4 sponsors—the U.S., Britain, France and Turkey—and Nationalist China, Chile and Ecuador. Voting against: the USSR, the UAR, Liberia and Ceylon.

By a 7-4 vote (with the identical line-up of Council states), the Council Dec. 19 rejected a UAR-Liberian-Ceylonese resolution to dismiss Portugal's complaint and to direct Portugal to "cooperate with India in the liquidation of her colonial possessions in India."

The cease-fire resolution called for (1) "an immediate cessation of hostilities"; (2) withdrawal of Indian forces; (3) action by India and Portugal "to work out a permanent solution of their differences by peaceful means."

The Council had met on Portugal's request that it "put a stop to the condemnable act of Indian aggression" and order "an immediate cease-fire and the withdrawal forthwith" of Indian troops from the Portuguese enclaves.

Positions taken by UN delegates in Dec. 18 Council debate:

Valerian Zorin of the USSR—"The situation in territories which are part of a sovereign state cannot in keeping with the [UN Charter] be the subject of consideration by any" UN body. The Portuguese enclaves "are connected" "with India for geographic reasons, as well as by history, culture, language and tradition." The Portuguese resolution, therefore, "cannot be a basis" for Council discussion.

Dr. Vasco Vieira Garin of Portugal —India "has committed a fully premeditated and unprovoked aggression" "and has thus violated the sovereign rights of Portugal" and the UN Charter. Portugal had refrained from reacting to Indian "provocations" to show Portugal's "peaceful intentions."

C. S. Jha of India—"Since the very day of their [Portugal's] admission [to the UN] they have done nothing but flout" the UN Charter. "This so-called sovereign right" of the Portuguese in India had been derived "from a naked, unabashed exhibition of force, chicanery, trickery on the people of India 450 years ago." "Portugal has no sovereign right over this territory. This is no legal frontier, since the whole occupation [of the enclaves] is illegal." "This is a colonial question. It is a question of getting rid of the last vestiges of colonialism from India. This is a matter of faith for us . . . Charter or no Charter, Council or no Council."

Adlai Stevenson of the U.S.—"The use of armed force by one state against another . . . [is] clearly forbidden" by the UN Charter. "We have opposed such action in the past by our closest friends as well as by others. We opposed it in Korea in 1950, in Suez and in Hungary in 1956, in the Congo in 1960, and we do so again in Gôa in 1961." Indian Defense Min. V. K. Krishna Menon, "so well known in these halls for his advice on matters of peace and his tireless enjoinders to every one else to seek the way of compromise, was on the border of Gôa inspecting his troops at the zero hour of invasion."

"We are meeting to decide what attitude should be taken" when a UN member "casts aside the principles of the Charter and seeks to resolve a dispute by force. . . . What is at stake today is not colonialism. It is a bold violation of one of the most basic principles of the United Nations Charter. . . . Prime Min. Nehru himself has often said that no right end can be served by a wrong means. . . . If the United Nations is not to die an ignoble death as the League of Nations, we cannot condone the use of force on this instance and thus pave the way for forceful solutions of other disputes. . . . This body cannot apply a double standard with regard to . . . resort to force." (Stevenson said after the vetoing of the cease-fire resolution Dec. 19 that "we are witnessing the first act in a drama which could end in its [the UN's] death." He pointed out that the League of Nations "died when its members no longer resisted the use of aggressive force.")

International Reaction. A British Foreign Office spokesman Dec. 17 said the British government "deplore the use of force and in the last few days have urged on both sides, particularly the Indians, to refrain from the use of force."

U.S. State Secy. Dean Rusk told Indian Amb. B. K. Nehru Dec. 18 that the U.S. "deeply regrets India's use of force."

A Moscow radio broadcast Dec. 18 lauded India's "liberation" of Gôa and assailed the U.S.' "hypocritical attitude" in deploring India's use of force.

A Pakistan Foreign Ministry spokesman Dec. 18 called the Indian attack on Gôa "naked militarism."

Moroccan Information Min. Ahmed Alaoui Dec. 18 said India had been "driven to violence."

The Peiping radio Dec. 19 broadcast a Chinese Communist government statement "supporting the Indian government in recovering Gôa." [See pp. 360D3; Vol. XVII, 63E2]

Facts on Gôa Damao, Diu. 3 enclaves on India's West coast. Comprised administrative region (governor-general, 23-member legislative council) of Portugal's State of India (Portuguese India). Combined population: 649,000.

Gôa (1,394 square miles) comprised capital city of Nova Gôa or Pangim (estimated population 30,000-40,000) and islands of Sao Jorge, Morcegos & Angediva. Damao (311 square miles) comprised territories of Dadrá and Nagar-Aveli.

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Diu (14 square miles) included coastal territories of Gogolá and Simbor.

Main exports: iron ore, manganese, salt, coconuts, fish, cashew nuts, copra and spices. Rice was main domestic staple.

Gôa had been a Portuguese possession since 1510, Damao (or Daman) since 1559 (after having been sacked by the Portuguese in 1531) and Diu since 1535. India had demanded the return of all 3 enclaves since its independence in 1947. Portuguese-Indian clashes over Gôa occurred in 1955 and 1957. [See Vol. XV, pp. 279A3]

New Guinea Invasion Threat

Sukarno Alerts Troops. Indonesian Pres. Sukarno announced at a Jakarta rally Dec. 19 that he had ordered Indonesian troops to be ready to "carry out the duty of liberating West Irian [Netherlands New Guinea] from the shackles of Dutch colonialism." (500,000 Indonesian troops had been alerted Dec. 18 to await Sukarno's call to "liberate" the area.)

A command issued by Sukarno called for: (1) the rallying of Indonesians, including those in Netherlands New Guinea, to block the creation of a Papuan "puppet" state by the Dutch; (2) the hoisting of the Indonesian flag in the territory; (3) preparation for general mobilization.

Background. Indonesia and the Netherlands were at odds over the principles of negotiating on the disputed area. The Netherlands insisted that all talks be conducted on the basis of self-determination for the Papuans in Netherlands New Guinea and not on the basis of Indonesian sovereignty.

Dutch Foreign Min. Joseph M. A. H. Luns said in a UN General Assembly speech Sept. 26 that his government would be willing to give up control of Netherlands New Guinea and place it under UN administration.

The Assembly Nov. 28 rejected proposals for: (1) creation of a UN commission to investigate the possibility of temporary international rule of the territory if the Netherlands and Indonesia failed to reach agreement by Mar. 1, 1962; (2) Indonesian-Dutch talks under the aegis of the Assembly president. After the rejection of these proposals, the Dutch withdrew their own plan for an Assembly-authorized study of a possible plebiscite in the area and of placing it under UN administration.

Luns said Nov. 28 that despite the Assembly's negative stand, the Netherlands would continue to seek its goal of quick "self-determination" for the area's Papuan population.

Netherlands New Guinea changed its name to West Papua Dec. 1 and raised a new flag on the island. The new name was to remain unofficial until approved by the Dutch government.

International Reaction. Actg. UN Secy. Gen. U Thant appealed to Indonesia and the Netherlands Dec. 19 to avert any action that would threaten world peace. Thant's appeal, sent in cablegrams to Sukarno and Dutch Premier Jan Edward de Quay, followed expressions of fear by some UN delegates that Indonesia would follow India's example in Gôa and seize Netherlands New Guinea by force.

Indonesian Amb.-to-U.S. Zairin Zain conferred in Washington Dec. 19 with U.S. State Undersecy. George C. McGhee. After the talks, Zain said Indonesia was "willing to accept a helping hand" from the U.S. in mediating the dispute.

(It was reported Dec. 14 that Pres. Kennedy had sent personal notes urging Sukarno and Indian Prime Min. Nehru not to use force in the Netherlands New Guinea and Gôa disputes.) [See pp. 374F1, 360B1]

Eichmann Trial

Eichmann to Hang. Adolf Eichmann was convicted Dec. 11 and sentenced Dec. 15 to death by hanging for serving as the leading executive in Nazi Germany's murder of 6 million European Jews.

Eichmann, 55, former SS lieutenant colonel and head of the Gestapo's Bureau of Jewish Affairs, was found guilty and was condemned to death by 3 Jewish judges of a special Israeli tribunal that had heard his case in Jerusalem. He was convicted on each of the 15 counts of war crimes, genocide, and membership in Nazi organizations charged in the indictment drawn against him. Eichmann had gone on trial Apr. 11; the tribunal had recessed Aug. 14 to consider its decision after 16 weeks of trial sessions devoted to some of the most gruesome evidence ever to be heard by a court.

Eichmann stood stiffly at attention as the sentence was read. He showed no visible emotion.

The sentence was pronounced by Presiding Justice Moshe Landau at the tribunal's 121st and last session. It held that death was the only appropriate penalty for the "crimes of unparalleled enormity" of which Eichmann had been convicted. It said: "The dispatch by the accused of every train carrying 1,000 souls to Auschwitz or to any of the other places of extermination amounted to direct participation by the accused in 1,000 acts of premeditated murder, and his legal and moral responsibility for those murders is in no way less than the measure of liability of him who put those persons with his own hands into the gas chamber."

The tribunal, however, rejected the state's contention that the death penalty was mandatory under Israel's law for punishment of Nazi war criminals. It upheld Eichmann's right of appeal to the Israeli Supreme Court.

(Should the appeal be rejected, Eichmann's final recourse was a clemency plea to Israeli Pres. Izhak Ben-Zvi. If all appeals were rejected, Eichmann would be the first man to hang under the Israeli war crimes law. A Jewish former concentration camp inmate had been sentenced to death in 1952 for serving the Nazis as a "Kapo" [camp guard], but he had died in prison before execution. Only one person had been executed before in Israel—an Israeli officer who was shot as a spy during the 1948 war but was exonerated posthumously.)

A notice of appeal against the sentence was filed in Jerusalem District Court Dec. 17 by Dieter Wechtenbruch, Eichmann's assistant defense counsel.

Eichmann, in court's special glass cage, makes use of voluminous notes July 3 in arguing innocence during trial. (Wide World photo)

Guilt Spelled Out. The tribunal found Eichmann guilty of every major crime alleged in the indictment filed against him in April. Its findings were detailed in a lengthy verdict read Dec. 11-12 by each of the 3 judges in turn—Landau, Benjamin Halevi, and Izhak Raveh.

Eichmann was acquitted of several minor charges in the indictment, among them the accusation that he personally participated in the fatal beating of a Jewish boy caught stealing fruit from his Budapest villa in 1944.

Eichmann's guilt was pronounced in these words read by Judge Landau at the start of the verdict: "Accused, the court convicts you of crimes against the Jewish people, crimes against humanity, a war crime and membership in hostile organizations."

The verdict rejected defense contentions (a) that the Israeli tribunal had no jurisdiction over acts committed outside Israel's territory and before its existence as a state; (b) that the Israeli law was ex post facto; (c) that the manner of Eichmann's removal from Argentina was contrary to law; finally, (d) that Eichmann had been a minor, rather than a leading official in the Nazi extermination apparatus, and that he had sought to spare the apparatus' victims, wherever possible.

Israel's Right to Try Case—"There is no doubt that genocide has been recognized as a crime under international law in the full legal meaning of this term . . . that is to say: the crimes of genocide which were committed against the Jewish people and other peoples were under law. It follows, therefore, in the light of the acknowledged principles of international law, that the jurisdiction to try such crimes is universal."

"The accused in this case is charged with the implementation of the plan for the 'final solution of the problem of the Jews.' Can any one in his reason doubt the absolute criminality of such acts?"

"The 'linking point' between Israel and the accused . . . is striking and glaring in a 'crime manifest against the Jewish people,' a crime that postulates an intention to exterminate the Jewish people. . . ." "The people is one and the crime is one: the crime . . . was directed not alone against those Jews who were exterminated, but against the entire Jewish people." "To argue that there is no connection is like cutting away a tree root and branch and saying to its trunk: 'I have not hurt you.'"

"According to Hitler's murderous racialism the Nazis singled out Jews from all other citizens in all the countries of their domination, and carried the Jews to their death solely because of their racial origin. Even as the Jewish people constituted the object against which the crime was directed, so it is now the competent subject to place on trial those who assailed their existence."

Eichmann's Guilt—"After the annexation of Austria . . . in Mar. 1938, the accused was sent to Vienna, there to deal with the forced emigration of Austrian Jews. It was his duty to administer the center for emigration of Austrian Jews."

"[After the conquest of Poland] . . . the accused was to be charged with a central task of organizing transports from the Reich to Poland. . . ."

"Now we pass to the central event in the history of the final solution, the Wannsee conference. The Jews of Europe were to be expelled to the East and put to hard labor; the weak would die from over-work, and the strong would be killed." "Not one of those [Nazi leaders] present made any reservation. When the accused was asked . . . in this court what was the meaning of the words 'various types of possible solutions' discussed toward the end of the conference, he answered simply: 'Various ways of killing were discussed.'"

"The last act in the tragedy . . . is the catastrophe which befell Hungarian Jewry." "The accused brought with him [Heinrich] Himmler's order for the expulsion of all the Jews from Hungary . . . and their deportation to Auschwitz. The accused did his utmost to carry out the order, and if in the end about a third of the Jews of Hungary . . . were saved, it was in spite of his obstinate efforts to complete the operation to the very last Jew."

Final Statement to Court. Eichmann rejected the tribunal's judgment in a final statement read to the court Dec. 13 after it had convicted him.

Eichmann spoke after his defense counsel, Robert Servatius of West Germany, had appealed to the tribunal for mercy to Eichmann because he was a minor bureaucrat guilty only of obeying criminal orders of the Nazi state. In a final statement for the prosecution, earlier Dec. 13, Israeli Atty. Gen. Gideon Hausner had demanded the death penalty as mandatory for genocide and the only possible punishment for Eichmann's "satanic work" against the Jews and humanity.

Speaking from the bullet-proof glass box he had occupied throughout the trial, Eichmann said:

"I had the misfortune to have been involved in these horrors. But these misdeeds were committed against my will. I did not will the murder of human beings. This mass slaughter is solely the responsibility of the political leaders."

"It is said that I might have refused to obey and indeed should have done so. This, however, is thought of only now. In the circumstances at the time, such behavior was impossible. Nobody acted this way."

"It is a great mistake to assume that I had been among the fanatics in the persecution of Jews. . . . I have been tormented and enraged by the fact that all blame was transferred to me from my superiors. . . . The witnesses have here been most untruthful."

"Today, of my own free will, I would ask the Jewish people for pardon and would confess that I am bowed down with shame at the thought of the iniquities committed against the Jews, . . . but in the light of the grounds given in the judgment, this would, in all probability, be construed as hypocrisy."

". . . It is my profound conviction that I must suffer for the acts of others. I must carry the burden imposed upon me by fate."

Witnesses Against Eichmann. 113 prosecution witnesses were brought before the court by Atty. Gen. Hausner Apr. 24-June 12 to testify against Eichmann. No witnesses appeared for the defense, although Israel had agreed to grant immunity to several of Eichmann's former Nazi associates if they would come to Israel to testify for him.

[For Eichmann case developments prior to Apr. 24, see pp. 148G3-149B3, 126B1; index to Vol. XX]

The trial took place in an atmosphere highly charged with emotion not only in the courtroom but throughout Israel, a large percentage of whose citizens had suffered personally under the Nazis and had relatives murdered by them. Courtroom spectators frequently broke into tears, and a few were forced to leave after shouting denunciations at Eichmann. The trial was covered by large press delegations from all parts of the world; it received exceptionally detailed coverage in West Germany.

Depositions were taken for the defense by West German and Austrian courts from 6 former associates of Eichmann, but they proved to be hostile to his case. The depositions, most of which described Eichmann as a cruel anti-Semite dedicated to his work of extermination, were introduced at Hausner's request July 4.

Authors of the depositions: Wilhelm Hoettl, former intelligence chief at the main Reich security headquarters; ex-SS Col. Kurt Becher, wartime aide to Heinrich Himmler; ex-SS Lt. Gen. Max Juettner, Himmler's personal adjutant; Eberhard von Thadden, former head of the Jewish affairs department of the Nazi Foreign Ministry; Horst Grell, SS officer and Jewish affairs expert of the wartime German legation in Budapest; Walter Huppenkothen, a former department head in the main Reich security headquarters.

The court recessed June 12, after the completion of witnesses' testimony, to permit the defense to prepare Eichmann's testimony. In the final session of the prosecution's presentation of its case June 12, the court declined to permit Hausner to introduce in evidence the 716-page ghost-written confession that Eichmann had produced with journalist Willem Sassen before his discovery in Argentina. The court ruled that only those 86 pages of the document in Eichmann's own handwriting were admissible. Hausner had hoped to prove with the memoir that Eichmann regretted his failure to complete the extermination program.

Summary of testimony by major witnesses against Eichmann:

Apr. 24. Dr. Salo W. Baron, Columbia University professor of Jewish history—The Nazi extermination reduced the world's Jewish population from 16½ million before World War II to 10½ million in 1945 (current figure: 12 million); Polish Jewry was reduced from 3,300,000 to 73,955 by the end of the war. "The loss will be felt for decades . . . perhaps for generations." The extermination of Europe's Jewry obliterated a centuries-old culture almost without a trace.

Apr. 25. Zindel Shmuel Grynszpan, 75 (father of Herschel Grynszpan, whose 1938 assassination of 3d Secy. Ernst Von Rath of the German Embassy in Paris led to increased persecution of Germany's Jews, including the Nov. 9, 1938 "Krystallnacht" pogrom)—A Polish citizen resident in Hanover since 1911, Grynszpan and his family were among 12,000 Jews deported forcibly and without notice to Poland in Nov. 1938. Those deported were not permitted to take their money or personal possessions with them.

Aharon W. Lindenstrauss, a German Palestine Office official—He met Eichmann in Vienna in 1938. Eichmann warned him to increase German Jewish emigration to 1,000 persons daily. Otherwise, Eichmann added. "You are aware of what will happen to you if you fail."

Apr. 27. Max Burger, Czech-born Jew—He and 1,000 other Czech Jews were deported to the site of the Nisko Camp, Poland in a sealed train in the winter of 1939. After a 2-day journey without food or water, they were "greeted" by Eichmann, who ordered them to construct the camp in these words: "Hitler promised you a land. If you . . . build, you will have a roof over your heads."

Apr. 28. Mrs. Ada Lichtman, Polish Jew—SS men descended on her town near Cracow, Poland in Sept. 1939 and shot 32 Jews, including her father. Later that year she saw the forcible shaving or ripping out of beards of devout Jews on the streets. In 1941 she witnessed SS men pouring kerosene over, and setting fire to, 20 Jews. There also were indiscriminate beatings and shootings of Jews.

May 1. Dr. Moshe Bejski, Polish-born Tel Aviv, Israel, magistrate—While at the Plaszow, Poland labor camp, he saw public hangings, whippings and random shootings by guards. The camp loudspeakers played lullabies while 280 children were taken away for extermination and other women and children were being machine-gunned.

May 1-2. Dr. Leon W. Wells, 36, Polish-born U.S. scientist—He was arrested in Lvov, Poland in 1941 at the age of 16. While at the Janowska concentration camp, he and 182 others were ordered to strip and dig their own graves. While prisoners were being shot he was ordered to drag to the grave the body of a dead prisoner, but he slipped away and survived. He was forced to join the camp's "death brigade," a unit that destroyed evidence of the killings. Marching to music, led by a prisoner dressed as Satan, the unit exhumed 200,000 corpses for burning; the ashes were sifted for gold teeth; bones were ground to dust; all remains were dispersed. Toward the end of the war burial was halted; prisoners were machine-gunned in front of funeral pyres and thrown into the flames by death brigade members, who were replaced and killed every few weeks. His 4 sisters, aged from 7 through the 'teens, were killed in Belsen. Some Polish non-Jews helped fleeing Jews, but for the most part, "the whole [Polish] population [was] against us."

May 2. Henryk Ross, Polish-born Israeli—Of 203,000 Jews originally registered at the Lodz (Poland) ghetto, 120,000 died of starvation. The Germans filled the ghetto with additional thousands of Jews, who were systematically removed for extermination. He saw Germans throw sick children from a hospital upper-story window onto aged Jews in transportation trucks.

May 3. Mrs. Zivia Lubetkin Zuckerman, Polish-born Israeli, survivor of the Warsaw Ghetto

uprising of 1943—400,000 Jews of Warsaw and nearby towns were crammed into the ghetto on its creation on Yom Kippur (Jewish Day of Atonement) 1940. Even though ravaged by hunger and disease, the Warsaw Jews could not believe "that in the 20th century one people would pass a death sentence on another." Liquidation began in July 1942 with Jews sent for extermination at Treblinka; 60,000 Jews remained by Apr. 1943. The uprising, led by a few Jews armed with makeshift weapons, began Apr. 18 when German troops entered the ghetto for the final annihilation: "We were . . . avenge[ing] our brothers, and it was easier to die."

May 4. Dr. Aaron Peretz, Lithuanian-born Israeli physician—In 2 days in 1944 1,300 Jewish children of the Kovno ghetto were seized on the streets by German and Ukrainian troops and sent to death camps; mothers followed the trucks begging for their children in vain. Of 80,000 Kovno Jews at the start of the war only 2,000 survived.

Abba Kovner, Lithuanian-born Israeli poet—After the Germans slaughtered 40,000 Vilna Jews he helped organize a resistance group that operated in Vilna. He was told by a German army officer, "Anton Schmidt," that "one dog called Eichmann . . . is organising all this" (persecutions of Jews). During the German liquidation of the Vilna ghetto, German-officered Lithuanian troops participated in the murders.

Avraham Karesik, White Russian-born Israeli—Jewish resistance fighters battled German tanks and troops for 3 hours during the liquidation of the Bialystok ghetto. 1,200 Jewish children under 13 were taken and never seen again. After working in a "death brigade," he was ordered killed, but he fled his open grave and survived.

May 5. Avraham Aviel, Polish-born Israeli—Einsatzgruppen (Nazi extermination squads outside the camps) murdered Radom (Poland) Jews in 1941. He, his mother and brother and 1,000 other Jews were marched to trenches to be shot and buried. He fled "to tell the world what happened."

May 8. Mrs. Rivka Yosselevska, Polish-born Israeli—Einsatzgruppen massacred 500 Jewish families in Zagrodski in 1941. Carrying her daughter, she was marched with the others to a mass grave. She saw her father, mother, grandmother and 2 sisters shot. A German, indicating her daughter, asked, "Whom shall I shoot first?" The child was wrenched from her and shot. She was shot in the head and fell into the grave. "At first I felt nothing and thought I was dead. . . . Naked bodies dripping blood were falling on top of me. . . . I rose and felt bodies pulling at me, . . . biting my legs." She escaped the grave and survived.

May 9. Dr. Georges Wellers, French scientist—4,000 French Jewish children, many of them 2 to 3 years old, left behind after their parents had been deported, were assembled at Drancy concentration camp, France and in Aug.-Sept. 1942 were shipped to Auschwitz in sealed box cars and presumably gassed. Wellers was sent to Auschwitz in 1944 but found no sign of the children. (Prosecution documents linked Eichmann directly to the childrens' deportation.)

May 10. Dr. Joseph Melkman, Dutch-born Israeli Education Ministry official—Of 140,000 Dutch Jews in 1940, 110,000 were deported; 6,000 of the deportees survived. The Dutch tried to help the Jews (calling protest strikes, wearing the yellow Stars of David that Nazis forced Jews to wear), but were unable to prevent deportations. Jews at the Westerbork (Netherlands) concentration camp were forced to select weekly prisoner quotas for death at Auschwitz; later, in Bergen-Belsen, he witnessed much indiscriminate German sadism.

Werner D. Melchior, son of Denmark's chief rabbi—Nearly all of Denmark's 8,000 Jews were saved with the heroic help of the Danish people. Most Jews escaped to neutral Sweden, but 472 were captured and deported. The Danes' sympathy was conspicuous, "from the king on down."

May 11. Mrs. Henrietta Samuel, widow of Norway's chief rabbi—The Norwegian underground helped save ⅔ of Norway's 1,700 Jews, most of whom were taken to Sweden.

Dr. Hulda Campagnano, Italian mathematician, sister of the chief rabbi of Florence, Italy—"Every Italian Jew owes his life to the Italian population." Italian Jews felt safe, even under Mussolini, but after his fall in Sept. 1943, about 8,000 Jews fell into German hands when they occupied Italy. (An Italian affidavit said that of 7,496 deported Italian Jews, 610 returned.)

May 15. Justice Michael A. Musmanno of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court (former judge at Nuremberg trials of Einsatzgruppen members)—Top Nazi leaders had told him at Nuremberg of Eichmann's importance in the mass slaughter of Jews. Among Nazis cited were Hermann Goering, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Hans Frank, and Gen. Karl Kohler (Luftwaffe staff chief, who said that Eichmann "headed the program of extermination" and that he wished to execute captured Jewish Allied pilots). (Musmanno was subjected to defense cross-examination and to court questioning on his "hearsay" evidence and documentation.)

May 16. The Rev. Dr. Heinrich K. E. Grueber, dean of St. Mary's Evangelical Cathedral, West Berlin (imprisoned by the Nazis at Sachsenhausen [Dachau] for aiding Jews)—He saw Eichmann several times in 1939 and 1940 while trying to intercede for persecuted Jews and found him to be "a block of ice, or a slab of marble, completely devoid of human feeling. He was a landsknecht [mercenary]" who "lays his understanding and . . . conscience aside" when in uniform. Grueber's requests were always denied. Eichmann never referred to superior officers but always said, " 'I shall order or I won't permit,' " as if he were the central figure." Grueber found Eichmann's hatred of Jews "demonic."

Mrs. Charlotte Salzburger, German-born Israeli—After having been held at Ravensbrueck, she was transferred to Theresienstadt and warned by Eichmann not to reveal what she knew about Nazi death camps or she would "go up the chimney." (Theresienstadt commandant Siegfried Seidl had written before his post-war execution that Eichmann personally had ordered that Jews found smuggling letters out of the camp be executed. Seidl's letter was introduced at the trial May 18.)

May 19. Alexander Arnon, a former Yugoslav Jewish leader—60,000 of Yugoslavia's 75,000 Jews perished at the hands of the Nazis. The Germans were aided by Croatian Fascists, who also slaughtered some 600,000 Serbian Christians. Wartime Croatian Interior Min. Andrija Artukovic and Pres. Ante Pavelic executed anti-Jewish measures. (Artukovic currently lived in California; the U.S. government had refused in 1959 to extradite him to Yugoslavia.)

May 22. Yitzhak Nehama, Greek-born Israeli—Of 56,000 Greek Jews sent to Auschwitz, only 1,950 returned. He and other Jews of Salonika were already reduced to skeletons through hunger and disease when deportations began in Mar. 1943. 9,000 Salonika Jews were assembled July 11, 1942 and forced to stand or perform calisthenics in the sun for hours. German girls cheered the beatings and took photographs.

May 23. Dr. Theodore Lowenstein-Lavie, Rumanian-born Israeli physician—300,000 Rumanian Jews perished at the hands of the Germans; 160,000 were slaughtered in late 1941 alone in Bukovina and Bessarabia provinces. 10,000 were killed in the Jassy pogrom.

(Chief Rabbi Alexander Safran of Geneva, former chief rabbi of Rumania, said in a letter read at the trial May 23 that thousands of Rumanian Jews were saved through the efforts of Msgr. André Cassulo, then papal nuncio in Bucharest.)

Dr. Ernst Abeles Slovakian-born Israeli physician—Chief Rabbi Weissmandel of Slovakia had believed that "massive bribes" of up to $3 million could halt the deportation of Slovakian Jews to death camps. Eichmann's deputy, Maj. Dieter Wisliceny, relayed his superiors' agreement to this so-called "Europa Plan." Appeals for ransom money were sent abroad, but no money arrived; the deportations began again. Of the original Slovakian Jewish population of 95,000, only 20,000 survived.

May 24-25. Baron Pinhas von Freudiger, Hungarian-Jewish leader—After the wartime Hungarian annexation of Rumanian and Yugoslav territories, the number of Jews under Hungarian control rose from 500,000 to 800,000. Jews in the annexed areas were denied Hungarian citizenship, and the régime tried to expel them. He met Eichmann twice, the first time to secure the return of Torah scrolls taken from Budapest Jews—which was done. The 2d time, Eichmann had marked on a map Jewish areas in Hungary and said he was going to "concentrate them into ghettoes." Eichmann shipped 600,000 Jews to Auschwitz May 15-July 5, 1944; only 150,000 Hungarian Jews remained, mainly in Budapest.

May 25. Zev Sapir, Hungarian-born Israeli—Members of his Jewish labor battalion, working in German-occupied Russia, were marched singly to a huge soup kettle, ordered to put their heads inside and shot in the neck. 11 of 200 remained when the shootings were halted.

May 26. Avraham Gordon, Hungarian-born Israeli—He was nearby when a Jewish boy was beaten to death on Eichmann's Budapest estate in 1944, possibly by Eichmann. The boy had been accused of stealing cherries. He was dragged into a toolshed; Eichmann and his bodyguard entered the toolshed and "I heard awful screams and beating, thuds and sobbing cries." Eichmann reappeared after "10 or 15 minutes"; on his shirt were "what I was almost sure . . . were bloodstains." The boy's body was dragged into a car and Eichmann's chauffeur, Teitl later said: "I threw the stinking corpse into the Danube."

May 29. Dr. Gustave M. Gilbert, Long Island University (N.Y.) psychology department chairman (former Nuremberg trials prison psychologist)—Rudolf Hoess, Auschwitz commandant hanged in 1946, said that Eichmann was the "kingpin and driving shaft" of the Jewish extermination program. Hoess wrote that Eichmann had claimed that 2½ million Jews had been killed at Auschwitz in 2½ years; Hoess believed the figure to have been 1¼ million; however, Hoess would accept Eichmann's figure because his records were intact. It was possible, added Hoess, to gas and cremate up to 10,000 persons every 24 hours at Auschwitz.

May 29-31. Joel Brand, wartime Hungarian-Jewish leader—He had met Eichmann in Budapest in Apr. 1944. Eichmann had offered Jewish lives in exchange for trucks to be supplied by the Western allies for use on the Russian front. Eichmann had said: "You know what happened [to Jews] in Czechoslovakia and Poland—now it's Hungary's turn." He had made this proposal: "Waren fuer Blut, Blut fuer Waren [Goods for blood, blood for goods]." "What Jews do you want to save; women capable of childbearing, men capable of procreation?" Eichmann had said Brand could have a million Jews for 10,000 new, winterized trucks with trailers. On receipt of an affirmative answer, Eichmann would "blow up the installations at Auschwitz" and send the first 100,000 Jews to safety. Brand was permitted to leave Hungary to meet Allied and Zionist representatives to discuss the Eichmann proposal. He was arrested by the British and refused permission to return to Budapest. Lord Moyne, British resident minister in the Middle East, reacted "frivolously" to the Eichmann offer, saying, "What shall I do with a million Jews?" (Moyne was assassinated by Jewish terrorists in Cairo in Nov. 1944.) Neither Jewsih nor Allied leaders would believe the extent of the extermination campaign; "they should have believed us."

May 30-31. Mrs. Joel (Hansi) Brand (held hostage in Budapest during her husband's mission)—Eichmann broke his promise to halt Jewish deportations during Brand's mission. When Brand failed to report Allied interest in the trucks-for-Jews deal, Eichmann told her: "You can cable your husband that I am . . . letting the mills grind [at Auschwitz]." Eichmann's assassination had been considered by the Budapest Jewish Rescue Committee, but it was feared that someone worse could succeed him.

June 1. Mrs. Aviva Fleischmann, Hungarian-born Israeli—150,000 Budapest Jewish men and women of all ages, healthy and sick, were sent on an 8-day "death march" to Austria in the winter of 1944. Hungarian troops clubbed or shot stragglers. Thousands died of exhaustion and starvation. At the Austrian border only the healthy were permitted through, the rest had to march back. Many of these "rejects" were shot near the Danube and thrown into the river. Of her column of 1,600, about 400 survived.

June 5. Josef Resnik, Polish-born Israeli—A band played at Maidanek while prisoners were marched to be machine-gunned in Nov. 1943. He was saved for work at exhuming corpses from mass graves (one, 150 yards long, had contained 10,000 bodies) to destroy evidence of the slaughter. One large grave, however, was kept open for new corpses from the gas chambers.

Dov Freiberg, survivor of Sobibor Camp in eastern Poland—250,000 Jews were killed at Sobibor. Prisoners were gassed very soon after arrival; women and children first, the men about 2 hours later. A German SS sergeant, Hermann Mikhael, known as "The Preacher," spoke reassuringly to the arrivals, telling them they were to be sent to the Ukraine for agricultural work. They were told to undress for showers and were marched directly into the gas chambers. (Mikhael and 12 other German and Ukrainian guards were killed in an abortive revolt by Sobibor prisoners Oct. 14, 1943. 71 of the rebelling prisoners were publicly tortured and beheaded.)

June 6. Kalman Teigman, survivor of Treblinka—One group of prisoners refused to undress for the gas chambers, and a prisoner threw a grenade, killing a Ukrainian guard. Germans and Ukrainians opened fire from their watchtowers and forced the fully clothed prisoners into the chambers. A rebellion broke out Sept. 2, 1943; guards were attacked and their quarters burned, but the uprising was quickly suppressed.

June 7. Joseph Kleinman, 14 years old when sent to Auschwitz in 1943 with his family—A German doctor, Josef Mengele, known as the "Angel of Death," was in charge of selecting prisoners for death; at other times he would ride around the camp on his bicycle whistling Mozart airs. After having sent 1,000 sick and undersized boys to the gas chambers one Jewish New Year's eve, he returned to Kleinman's children's section on Yom Kippur (10 days later) and sent to their deaths another 1,000 boys not tall enough to reach a plank Mengele had nailed to a post.

Yehiel Dinur, Israeli author of books on Auschwitz ("House of Dolls") under the name Ka-

Tzetnik (German slang for concentration camp inmate)—Auschwitz was a "different planet . . . the inhabitants had no names, no parents, no children; . . . they neither lived nor died according to the laws of this world." (Dinur collapsed while testifying.)

Defense Testimony. Eichmann took the stand personally June 20 to begin 12 days of testimony in his defense. He was led through his testimony by Servatius, his chief defense counsel. He proved to be verbose and at several points was rebuked by the judges for digressing from the specific accusations against him. He generally remained alert and articulate as he sought to help Servatius prove that he had been a minor functionary and not the head of the Nazi extermination system.

For security reasons, Eichmann was not permitted to enter the courtroom's witness box. He testified from the bulletproof glass-enclosed prisoner's dock built for his trial.

Testifying in his defense, Eichmann took an oath "by the Almighty God" and said:

June 20. He was too low in the Nazi hierarchy to have any responsibility for the killings. The death orders came from "my superiors," particularly Gestapo chief Heinrich Mueller. Eichmann was only an "expert" on Jewish emigration and evacuation. Eichmann was a friend of the Jews; he tried to help them leave Europe for a country of their own in Palestine or Madagascar.

June 21. Dr. Hans Globke, 62, a state secretary in the office of West German Chancellor Konrad Adenaur, had initiated measures depriving German Jews of citizenship and property. Globke's coauthorship of the Nuremberg race laws, while with the Interior Department's legal department, led to the expansion of the Gestapo's Jewish affairs bureau. (The Bonn government June 21 denied that Globke had anything to do with the bureau's expansion.)

June 22. Anti-Jewish measures "initiated" by Globke eliminated chances of peaceful emigration by European Jews. At a 1940 meeting called to discuss the Jewish "question," Eichman spoke against depriving German Jews of citizenship "because these people could not very well emigrate without papers." Eichmann was the chief sponsor of a plan to resettle European Jews on Madagascar. He said the plan fell through because of Globke and other high Nazis.

June 23. Eichmann saved 20,000 German Jews and 5,000 gypsies from death in Polish extermination camps in Sept. 1941 by sending them to the Lodz, Poland ghetto.

June 26. Eichmann felt guiltless after attending a conference in the Berlin suburb of Wannsee in 1942 at which the extermination of European Jewry was planned. He felt like Pontius Pilate because he had done everything possible to prevent the plan's acceptance.

June 27. Eichmann had met Haj Amin el-Husseini, exiled former grand mufti of Jerusalem, but he had never discussed Jewish affairs with him.

June 28. Eichmann had introduced "know-how and efficiency" to the forced emigration of Jews. He had saved Jews from arrest and jail and had helped poor Jews flee Vienna during the pogroms of 1938 and 1939.

June 29. Heinrich Himmler and the Nazi Foreign Ministry were to blame for sending 4,000 French Jewish children to Auschwitz—where they were gassed. There was no truth in a report by Paul Dunaud of the Swiss Red Cross that Eichmann had been more extreme than Himmler in seeking to exterminate the Jews. Nazi Amb.-to-France Otto Abetz had instigated the deportation of Jews in French concentration camps.

June 30. Eichmann had not urged the Foreign Ministry in 1941 to shoot 1,200 Serbian Jews. (The charge stemmed from a phone conversation between Eichmann and Nazi Foreign Ministry aide Franz Rademacher, whose notes of the conversation said: "Eichmann suggests shooting.")

July 5. Eichmann's 1944 offer to "sell" 1,000,000 Hungarian Jews for 10,000 army trucks was the result of bureaucratic jealousy, not pity. He was "fed up" with the trade schemes proposed by Col. Kurt Becher of Himmler's staff and decided to effect a bigger trade than Becher.

July 6. Eichmann had not killed a Jewish youth in Budapest in 1944. "I have never killed anyone, never mishandled anyone, never beaten up anyone."

Cross-Examination. The Eichmann cross-examination was begun by Atty. Gen. Hausner July 7, immediately after the completion of the defense's testimony. The cross-examination ended July 20, and the judges questioned Eichmann July 20, 21 and 24. Eichmann was recalled to the stand briefly July 25 for defense questioning on his alleged rôle in the 1944 murder of a Jewish boy at his Budapest home; the trial then was adjourned to permit both sides to prepare their summations.

Hausner's cross-examination was devoted to proving that Eichmann was a sadistic anti-Semite who personally had tried to assure the death of every Jew who fell within his reach.

Summary of Eichmann's statements under cross-examination:

July 7. He felt he was morally guilty, but legally innocent—as a soldier obeying orders—in the wartime Nazi Jewish murders. "I wish to denounce and express sorrow about . . . the policy of extermination of Jews that the leadership of the German state adopted. . . . I could do nothing about it." "I did everything legally possible to get transferred to another post, but failed."

July 10. It was not true that, while head of the Central Office for Jewish Emigration in prewar Vienna, Eichmann was responsible for the expulsion of Austrian Jews and the confiscation of their property.

July 11. Charges that Eichmann was in charge of Jewish extermination during the war were not true. "I had not heard of the extermination plan" at the time he was proposing a Jewish state in late 1939.

July 12. It was proper for the high-ranking Nazis to have been hanged at Nuremberg, but Eichmann was never "first violin."

July 13. "I saw in the murder of Jews, in the extermination of Jews, one of the most hideous crimes in the history of mankind." If he had had to operate a death camp like Rudolf Hoess (Auschwitz commander), he would have killed himself.

July 14. Eichmann gave the Foreign Ministry wrong figures on Jewish deportations and murders on orders from Himmler, who wanted to "camouflage certain things," such as the fact Jews deported from occupied countries were often destined for extermination rather than forced labor.

July 17. Eichmann urged Heinrich Mueller to discontinue the mass shooting of Jews, but he had not proposed the use of gas instead. He told the Gestapo chief: "This cannot go on. Our people are becoming sadists."

July 18. The disposal of the Lidice children and a request by Himmler for 150 Jewish skeletons for Himmler's skull collection were referred to Eichmann but were "completely outside our sphere." (Most of the 100 Lidice children seized by the Germans died in Nazi gas chambers in Chelmo, but a few with "Aryan" features were adopted by Germans and survived.)

July 19. Eichmann's "Jews-for-trucks" offer in 1944 was motivated by bureaucratic jealousy, not compassion, and the deportation of Hungarian Jews for extermination in Auschwitz continued while Joel Brand was delivering the ransom offer to the Allies.

Hausner ended his cross-examination July 20 by having Eichmann read excerpts from a 1957 interview Eichmann had given to Dutch journalist Willem A. Sassen in Buenos Aires 5 years ago. In the interview Eichmann displayed pride in his rôle under the Nazis. A re-examination by Servatius was followed by the judges' examination of Eichmann.

Eichmann July 21 failed to respond to an appeal by Judge Halevi that he make a frank confession. Eichmann said that he had "lacked civic courage" to resist anti-Jewish measures, but that he already had told the full story of his role in their implementation.

Summations. The trial was brought to a close with 4 days of summation of evidence by prosecutor Hausner and defense attorney Servatius.

Hausner took 3 days, Aug. 8-10, for the state's summation. Hausner rejected defense contentions that Eichmann had been a technician in the Nazi extermination apparatus and bore no direct responsibility for the massacre of the Jews. He declared that Eichmann's wartime position had placed him at "the center of the slaughterhouse." He said: "Adolf Eichmann . . . was Hitler's henchman. He executed the crimes required of him; he was the instrument of this destructive force." Hausner asserted that Eichmann was responsible before the law for his criminal acts even if his crimes had been committed on the orders of his Nazi superiors. Closing his summation Aug. 10, Hausner demanded Eichmann's conviction of the murders of millions of Jews. "O judges of Israel," he declared, "I ask a true and righteous judgment!"

Addressing the court Aug. 14, Servatius appealed to the judges to render a decision that would "transcend the Eichmann case." Servatius repeated defense arguments that Eichmann had not ordered the extermination program but had been a technician in the machinery set up by his superiors. He reiterated defense contentions that the court lacked jurisdiction because of Eichmann's kidnaping from Argentina and because the Israeli law under which he was charged had been passed years after his alleged crimes. Servatius said: "Let there be a judgment befitting Solomon—a judgment which will show the wisdom of the Jewish people." "This trial should have as its objective not revenge on the accused for the deeds committed by the political leadership; the conviction of the accused cannot serve as expiation for the atrocities committed. . . . We are not requesting forgiveness and forgetfulness here, but rather thought and truth . . . a return must be made to self restraint and humanity. Let there be a judgment here that will transcend the Eichmann case. . . ."

The judges recessed the trial Aug. 14 to consider their decision.

Kennedy Visits Latin Lands

2-Country Tour. Pres. and Mrs. Kennedy paid state visits to Venezuela Dec. 16-17 and Colombia Dec. 17 and inspected Alliance for Progress projects after a stop-over in Puerto Rico Dec. 15. Mr. Kennedy, suffering from a cold contracted during the tour, ended the trip Dec. 17 with a flight to Palm Beach, Fla., which he reached Dec. 18.

Puerto Rican Stop. The President arrived Dec. 15 by plane in San Juan, Puerto Rico, where he was greeted at the airport by Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín and other officials. In an airport speech Mr. Kennedy described Puerto Rico "as an admirable bridge" between Latin America and North America. Pres. Kennedy said Puerto Rico's successful economic program had "given us the inspiration to feel that we can carry on a great cooperative effort throughout the entire hemisphere."

The President then was driven to the governor's mansion, where he received a briefing on the Dominican Republic situation from State Department officials he had summoned from the DR. Among those who reported to Mr. Kennedy were Arturo Morales-Carrion, Deputy Assistant State Secretary for Inter-American Affairs, and John Calvin Hill, U.S. consul in Santo Domingo. Both had been mediating in the DR's opposition-government dispute. [See p. 459B2]

Venezuelan Visit. Mr. Kennedy landed Dec. 16 at Maiquetia Airport outside Caracas. He was welcomed by Pres. Rómulo Betancourt, who hailed Mr. Kennedy's visit as "rectifying a long period of [U.S.] ignorance and lack of comprehension of the problems of Latin America." Betancourt lauded the part of Mr. Kennedy's Presidential inaugural address in which he had announced his "new Alliance for Progress—to assist free men and free governments [in Latin America] in casting off the chains of poverty." Betancourt asserted that "these words of promise have begun to crystalize and be fulfilled."

Mr. Kennedy replied: "I come to Venezuela as the first American President to make an official visit to your country. But in a real sense I also come in the footsteps of another American President—Franklin Roosevelt, for it was he who understood the interdependence of my country and yours—who swept away the outmoded attitudes of the past—who looked to you for help and guidance in times of deepest danger—and who dedicated my nation to the policy of the good neighbor."

Mr. Kennedy praised Betancourt for having "reestablished democratic government [in Venezuela] after a decade of dictatorship."

At least 50,000 persons lined the route from the airport to Caracas to cheer the presidential motorcade.

Mr. Kennedy later flew by helicopter to El Frio to inaugurate a $12 million Alliance for Progress low-cost self-help rural housing project financed by the Inter-American Development Bank. Then he flew to nearby La Morita to officiate at the distribution of land to 86 families under Betancourt's agrarian reform program. After handing a peasant the title to his new land and the mortgage for his new home, Pres. Kennedy delivered a televised address. His speech, in part:

". . . It is our obligation . . . to bring to fruition the conception that along with national independence and individual liberties goes the well-being of the people themselves. . . .

"It is our function . . . to make it possible for all the people not only to be free but to have a home, to educate their children, to have a job for themselves and their security. . . .

"Economic security, the bringing of a better life to all of our people, must now in the 1960's be the principal object and goal of the inter-American system. . . .

"From this day forward, the inter-American system represents . . . not only a common goal for a political alignment but a common vow . . . to improve man's economic, social and political well-being. . . .

". . . One of the first goals of the spirit of this hemisphere must be the elimination of tyranny from the north to the south until it is a hemisphere that Simon Bolivar once predicted of free men of free countries, living under a system of liberty.

". . . The achievement of . . . freedom from dictatorship and freedom from the bonds of economic and social injustice must be the contribution of our generation in this decade.

"It is in pursuit of these goals that I have come with you to La Morita. . . .

"This [agrarian reform program] is your program . . . and the people of my country will share in this program by making available more loans to build rural homes and more credits to finance your crops.

"This program is at the heart of the Alianza para el Progreso. . . . I do not hold the view . . . that the only way we can make economic progress is through dictatorship. . . . I believe that the experiences of Eastern Europe, the wall in Berlin, the famine in China, the hardships in our hemisphere show that liberty and economic progress go hand in hand. . . ."

After Mr. Kennedy's speech, his wife said in an address delivered in Spanish: No one "in this hemisphere . . . can be satisfied until the people of all our countries have an opportunity to work for adequate compensation, to live decently and to receive an education. These things should be within reach of everyone and not a limited few. . . . You all know of my husband's profound desire to help those who need help. I am sure that with your collaboration he will succeed."

Mr. Kennedy and Betancourt Dec. 17 signed a joint communiqué outlining U.S.-Venezuelan cooperation within the Alliance-for-Progress framework. They then witnessed the signing of an agreement in which the U.S. Development Loan Fund lent $10 million to the Venezuelan Workers Bank for Housing.

In their communiqué, Mr. Kennedy and Betancourt: (1) Reaffirmed "the irrevocable friendship" of the U.S. and Venezuela; (2) "confirm[ed] their adherence to the principles and standards" of the UN and OAS; (3) "expressed determination to achieve the objectives of the Alliance for Progress"; (4) "agreed that a special effort is necessary in 1962 to assure large-scale development of industry and commerce" to help Venezuela recover from its 1960-61 recession; (5) agreed that "far-reaching efforts in the social field . . . should go hand-in-hand with economic development"; (6) "discussed the great importance" to Venezuela of the construction of the proposed Guri Dam on the Caroni River that would generate 4½ million kilowatts of power; (7) disclosed that the U.S. and Venezuela would discuss in the next few months loans and technical assistance from the U.S. to Venezuela.

Mr. Kennedy left for Colombia later Dec. 17 after wreath-laying ceremonies at the tomb of Simon Bolivar in Caracas.

(Demonstrators had rioted in Caracas Dec. 7-14 against Mr. Kennedy's scheduled visit. A Caracas policeman was shot to death and another wounded Dec. 8 in a terrorist attack. Terrorists Dec. 13 exploded 4 bombs in Caracas and set fire to the printing plant of an English language newspaper. 4 armed youths Dec. 14 seized and held briefly a Caracas radio station to broadcast a protest against the President's visit.)

Colombian Visit. The Kennedy party arrived in Bogotá Dec. 17 for a 24-hour visit to Colombia. About 500,000 persons cheered the Kennedys as they drove from El Dorado airport to the city's Presidential Palace with Pres. Alberto Lleras Camargo.

The 2 presidents drove later Dec. 17 to Techo, 12 miles west of Bogotá, to dedicate a housing development being built with Alliance-for-Progress funds. The project was to house 80,000 persons and have 18 schools.

Mr. Kennedy delivered a major address later Dec. 17 at a state dinner in his honor at San Carlos Palace. His speech, in part:

". . . The millions of our people who have lived in hopeless poverty . . . have now glimpsed the hope of a better and more abundant life. . . . And they do not intend to be thrust back into the darkness.

"La Alianza para el Progreso is designed to transform this hope into reality. . . .

"There are those who tell us that the only road to economic progress is violent Communist revolution, followed by the complete subjection of man to the will of the state. . . .

"They promise free elections and free speech and freedom of religion. But once power is achieved, elections are eliminated, speech is stifled and the worship of God is prohibited.

"They pledge economic progress and increased human welfare. But they are unable to fulfill these pledges. . . .

"We in the United States have made many mistakes in our relations with the other American republics. We have not always understood . . . your problems, or accepted our share of responsibility for the welfare of the hemisphere. But we have long dedicated the energy and will of the United States to an untiring pursuit of that welfare and I am here to reaffirm that dedication.

". . . [Unless Latin American industrialists and land owners] are willing to contribute your resources to national development . . . [to] initiate basic land and tax reforms, unless they take the lead in improving the welfare of the people, . . . leadership will be taken from them, and the heritage of centuries of Western civilization will be consumed in a few months of violence. . . .

"To you—to the workers, to the campesinos..., to the women who toil wearily . . . for the survival of their children—to you I bring a message of hope. Every day, every hour, in far-off Washington and in the capital of your own country, dedicated men are struggling to bring nearer the day when you will have more to eat and a decent roof over your head and schools for your children. . . .

"And tonight, . . . I pledge to you that with your help, that day will come."

Immediately following his speech, Mr. Kennedy boarded his plane and returned to the U.S. [See pp. 298D1, 259C2, 236B2, 148E3]

East-West Relations

NATO Backs Berlin Probing. Foreign ministers of the 15 NATO countries met in Paris Dec. 13-15 and approved the U.S.-British-French-West German agreement to probe the possibility of fullscale East-West negotiations on the Berlin problem. [See p. 453D3]

Meeting in the semiannual ministerial session of the NATO Council, the 15 ministers reached an agreed position only after France again made clear its opposition to such negotiations so long as the USSR maintained its current pressure against the Western position in Berlin. The French stand and the limited 4-power Western agreement to seek further diplomatic contacts with the USSR were communicated to the Council at its opening session Dec. 13 by French Foreign Min. Maurice Couve de Murville, U.S. State Secy. Dean Rusk, British Foreign Secy. Lord Home, and West German Foreign Min. Gerhard Schroeder.

The Council, in a final communiqué issued Dec. 15, said: "Their [other] colleagues approved the resumption of diplomatic contacts and expressed the

hope that a negotiated settlement could be achieved." The communiqué stressed, however, NATO's "determination to protect and defend the liberties of West Berlin, and insure to its people the conditions for a free and prosperous life." It "reaffirmed the responsibilities which each member state has assumed in regard to the security and welfare of Berlin and the maintenance of the position of the 3 powers in that city."

NATO Defers A-Arms Issue. The NATO Council took no action on a West German proposal that it resume work on plans to give NATO an independent nuclear deterrent capability—either through creation of a NATO atomic force or some form of NATO control over the U.S. nuclear forces committed to the alliance. The proposal, advanced by West German Defense Min. Franz-Josef Strauss, was referred Dec. 14 to the NATO Permanent Council for preliminary study. The U.S.' view that NATO's primary military need was for a rapid and coordinated buildup of conventional forces was presented to the Council Dec. 14 in an address by Defense Secy. Robert S. McNamara. [See p. 434B1]

McNamara declared that U.S. nuclear forces committed to NATO's defense included tens of thousands of delivery systems—aircraft, missiles, artillery shells—and that more than one nuclear warhead was available for each of these. Among the prime A-weapons listed by McNamara: the U.S. fleets of 600 intercontinental heavy bombers and 6 atomic-powered submarines, each capable of launching 16 Polaris missiles with nuclear warheads.

The Western European Union Assembly, meeting in Paris Dec. 13, unanimously approved a resolution calling on NATO to avert the "nuclear anarchy" that would result, it alleged, if the alliance's 15 member states were to share control of Western nuclear forces.

Addressing the Assembly earlier that day, Gen. Lauris Norstad, NATO supreme commander, had denied that there was any need to alter the system whereby U.S. nuclear forces were committed to NATO but remained under the U.S. President's exclusive authority. Norstad reported that NATO's conventional strength had been increased to 25 divisions from the 21⅓ available at the time the East Berlin wall went up. He said that from 21 to 23 of these divisions were combat-ready. [See pp. 387C3-388D1]

Heusinger Crimes Charged. The Soviet government demanded Dec. 12 that the U.S. arrest and extradite West German Gen. Adolf Heusinger to the USSR for trial on war crimes charges.

The Soviet demand was made in a note delivered to U.S. Amb. Llewellyn E. Thompson Jr. It was directed to the U.S. because Heusinger was serving in Washington as chairman of the NATO Military Committee.

The Soviet note charged that Heusinger had committed "grave war crimes and crimes against humanity" while serving as a lieutenant general and operations chief of Nazi Germany's armies during World War II. It said that (1) he had taken part in "the planning, preparation and implementation" of the Nazi invasions of the USSR and other countries; (2) he "was in charge of the punitive operations of the Hitler forces on temporarily occupied Soviet territory and . . . organized bloody reprisals against the civilian population."

(Heusinger, 64, had never been charged with war crimes despite his high rank in the Nazi army; he had appeared at the Nuremberg war crimes trials, but only as a witness. He was wounded in the July 20, 1944 bomb attempt on Hitler's life but had not been a party to the plot. He spent 3 years in U.S. custody after the war compiling a history of the war, then joined a U.S.-sponsored intelligence network in West Germany. He accepted Chancellor Adenauer's invitation, in 1950, to join in planning the new West German Bundeswehr. He became Bundeswehr inspector general in 1957 and was named to the NATO post in 1960.)

The Soviet demand was rejected by the U.S. Dec. 12 as a "crude and ludicrous propaganda exercise." The U.S. formally refused Dec. 18 to accept the Soviet government's note. [See Vol. XX, pp. 455A1, 367C2]

Berlin Developments. Armed U.S. infantrymen were deployed at the U.S. sector border between East and West Berlin Dec. 3 after workmen began building additional tank barriers on the Communist side of the wall dividing the city. The U.S. troops took positions behind sandbags after East German troops armed with submachineguns had moved to the border to shield workmen building tank traps at the Friedrichstrasse crossing point used by Western military traffic. Similar work was begun at Berlin's 6 other crossing points. The Communist action was protested in a note to the Soviet commandant from Maj. Gen. Albert Watson 2d, U.S. commander in West Berlin. The opposing troops were withdrawn from the border Dec. 4.

25 East German refugees escaped to West Berlin Dec. 5 aboard a commuter train in which they sped into the British sector from East Berlin. The train was driven by refugee Harry Deterling, 28.

East German customs posts were erected Dec. 8 at each of the 7 crossing points between East and West Berlin. Persons crossing the border were subjected to the usual identity check. Western military personnel and vehicles continued to use the Friedrichstrasse crossing freely.

East German border guards fired across the barrier twice Dec. 9, killing a West Berlin student who had entered East German territory. (The barrier was set back from the actual frontier in most places.) More shots were fired Dec. 10; East German officials said they were aimed at "provocateurs" who sought to breach the border barriers. [See p. 434A3]

East Germany protested Dec. 16 against what it said were "illegal, provocative troop movements" by the U.S. along the autobahn linking West Berlin with West Germany. The East German protest was made in a note transmitted to the U.S. through the Czech government. It was directed specifically against the exchange of 2 1,500-man infantry battle groups between garrisons in West Berlin and West Germany. The movement, involving 500 vehicles, was carried out in a series of autobahn convoys Dec. 7-15. The U.S., ignoring the note, sent an infantry company from Berlin to West Germany Dec. 18.

(The U.S. had begun emphasizing its rights to military use of the autobahn by heavier convoy traffic in November.) [See p. 413C3]

(The West Berlin Social Democratic Party called on the Western powers Dec. 3 to seize the initiative in the German problem by summoning a peace conference of all 52 nations that fought Germany in World War II. The West Berlin party rejected any German settlement that would alter West Berlin's constitutional relationship with West Germany or reduce freedoms guaranteed by the Western allies. Under the West German constitution, West Berlin was a state of the federal republic. The Western allies never had recognized this relationship.)

(State Secy. Rusk expressed support Dec. 3 for suggestions that West Berlin's future freedom could be assured more easily if "certain of the agencies of the United Nations" were transferred to the city. But he opposed the idea of "moving this mammoth headquarters that is now in New York" to Berlin. His remarks were made in a taped TV interview.)

West to Share Buildup. In the first response to U.S. demands that other NATO allies share the burden of the current Western buildup, West German Defense Min. Franz-Josef Strauss disclosed Nov. 30 that Bonn had agreed to buy 2.8 billion DM ($700 million) worth of U.S. military equipment in 1961-62. Strauss had just returned to Bonn from an 11-day visit to the U.S. with Chancellor Adenauer and from talks with U.S. Defense Secy. Robert S. McNamara. According to the London Times, Strauss said the purchases would include tanks, armored cars, trucks, artillery, radar equipment and ammunition.

The West German agreement was a direct outgrowth of talks carried out by U.S. Deputy Defense Secy. Roswell L. Gilpatric Oct. 23-29 during visits to Bonn, Paris and London to present the U.S.' demands. (It had been reported earlier that the Bonn agreement included purchase of U.S. supplies and installations in Europe.) Gilpatric had met with Strauss Oct. 23-24, French Armed Forces Min. Pierre Messmer Oct. 25-26 and British Defense Min. Harold Watkinson Oct. 27-29. The French were said to have promised Gilpatric that 2 army divisions withdrawn from Algeria would be sent to join the 2 French divisions currently serving in West Germany. Britain's response reportedly was limited to a pledge to reinforce the German-based British Army of the Rhine.

Messmer flew to Washington and conferred with McNamara Nov. 29-30 before beginning a tour of U.S. military installations. He said at a Washington news conference Nov. 30 that France had agreed to buy $50 million worth of military equipment in the U.S. that it ordinarily would have bought elsewhere. He said, however, that France would not reverse its prohibition on the use of French bases by nuclear-armed U.S. aircraft. Administration officials made it clear that the U.S. considered the new French military effort an adequate response to NATO's current needs.

Strauss said at a Bonn news conference Dec. 8 that West Germany's

defense budget would be increased by 4 billion DM ($1 billion) in 1962 to a total of 15 billion DM ($3¾ billion). He disclosed that the Adenauer cabinet would ask Parliament to extend the draft from 12 to 18 months to provide manpower to complete West Germany's planned 12-division army by 1963. The Bundeswehr's strength had been increased to 365,000 men with the imposition Oct. 29 of a rotating recall for the training of up to 5,000 reservists monthly. An additional 3 months' service was ordered Nov. 28 for draftees scheduled for release Dec. 31.

British Prime Min. Macmillan told Parliament Oct. 30 that his government would seek authority to recall some reservists and to extend for 6 months the duty of the last 15,000 draftees called before the ending of conscription in 1960. He declared, however, that the world situation did not require a mobilization or resumption of conscription. Defense Min. Watkinson Nov. 3 rejected Laborite charges that the Army of the Rhine was dangerously undermanned. He said that it had been given "high priority" for reinforcements and equipment. [See pp. 388E1, 387E3, 335F1, 279C2-F3]

Forces Estimated. A report published in London Nov. 21 by the Institute for Strategic Studies held that the Western powers were superior to the Soviet bloc in every vital index of military strength. Probable strength in early 1962, according to the institute, a non-governmental body formed in 1958 under a Ford Foundation grant: Military manpower—8,195,253 in the West, 7,994,300 in the Soviet bloc and Red China; operational ICBMs—63 in the West, more than 50 in the East; operational IRBMs—186 in the West, 200 in the East; operational nuclear submarines — 22 in the West, possibly 6 in the East; conventional submarines—266 in the West, 480 in the East (430 of them Russian); cruisers—65 in the West, 25 in the East; long and medium-range jet bombers—2,800 in the West, 1,290 in the East; aircraft carriers—58 in the West, none in the East.

The 1961-62 edition of Jane's Fighting Ships, published in London Nov. 15, reported that the USSR probably had 6 to 12 nuclear submarines under construction. Although this was less than the 23 U.S. nuclear subs already completed, Jane's estimated that the USSR had at least 18 conventional subs capable of launching guided missiles. The USSR was said to have reduced its submarine fleet from 450 to 430 vessels during 1961.

Adm. George W. Anderson Jr., U.S. chief of naval operations, told newsmen in Washington Sept. 29 that he did not believe the USSR had submarines capable, as were the U.S.' Polaris subs, of launching missiles while submerged.

Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, ex-Soviet defense minister, was blamed by Izvestia Oct. 9 for the USSR's late start in building a nuclear submarine fleet. It said: "Soviet Navy men call Khrushchev 'the father of the nuclear fleet' " because he reversed Zhukov's policy; the USSR had "quite a few" nuclear subs armed with long-range missiles.

Soviet Defense Min. Rodion Y. Malinovsky declared Oct. 23 that the "problem of destroying missiles in flight has been successfully solved" by the USSR. Addressing the 23d Soviet CP Congress in Moscow on the state of the USSR's armed forces, Malinovsky said that the organization of the USSR's strategic missile force as a separate service had been completed. He boasted that it consisted of "1,800 excellent units" able to hit "any point on the globe without a miss."

Writing in the Soviet Defense Ministry newspaper Red Star, Col. Gen. V. F. Tolubko asserted Nov. 17 that the USSR possessed strategic missiles capable of carrying 50- and 100-megaton nuclear warheads to trans-Atlantic ranges. Tolubko repeated the claim that the USSR had found an effective defense against missile attack. [See p. 270C3]

(AP reported Nov. 17 that Marshal Sergei Varentsov had been listed as "commander of rocket forces and artillery" in official observances of Soviet Artillery Day. Varentsov, the chief of Red Army artillery, apparently replaced Marshal Kirill S. Moskalenko as commander of the USSR's strategic missile force.) [See Vol. XX, p. 372G3]

Other World News

OECD 10-Year Output Plan. A plan to increase the combined gross national product of the 20-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation Development by $500 billion, or 50%, during 1960-70 was adopted Nov. 17 at the first meeting of the OECD's Council of Ministers, held in Paris Nov. 16-17.

The proposal, announced in a communiqué at the close of the meeting Nov. 17, was originally offered by the U.S. to assure Western economic growth during the remaining 9 years of 1960-70 at an average annual rate of 4.6%. Britain, chief opponent of the plan, accepted it Nov. 16 on the basis of its modification to cover 10 full years of the decade. The added year changed the average annual rate to 4.2%. British Chancellor of the Exchequer Selwyn Lloyd said Nov. 16 that "collective" aspects of the new economic target meant that some nations might grow faster and others slower than the collective rate. [See pp. 383E3-384A1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The President

Father Suffers Stroke. Pres. Kennedy flew from Washington to Palm Beach, Fla. Dec. 19 to be near his father, Joseph P. Kennedy, 73, who had suffered a stroke earlier that day. The President had returned to Washington earlier Dec. 19 after a flight from Palm Beach, where he had been recuperating from a cold contracted during his South American trip. [See p. 119E2-F3]

Appointments. Pres. Kennedy announced Dec. 18 the recess appointment of Henry Labouisse, 57, consultant to the Agency for International Development, as ambassador to Greece. Labouisse, director of the International Cooperation Administration before its merger with AID, succeeded Ellis O. Briggs. [See p. 140F3]

Parker Thompson Hart, ambassador to Saudi Arabia and Minister to Yemen, was appointed Dec. 14 to be the first U.S. ambassador to Kuwait.

The appointment of William Edwards Stevenson, 61, ex-Oberlin College president, as ambassador to the Philippines, was confirmed by the Philippines Foreign office Dec. 20. [See p. 417D2]

The President Dec. 19 named Joseph H. McCann, deputy administrator of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp., as the agency's administrator. He succeeded M. W. Oettershagen, who resigned, effective Dec. 30. [See p. 204E1]

Mr. Kennedy Dec. 14 established the President's Commission on the Status of Women, headed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, to study ways to eliminate "all barriers to the full partnership of women in our democracy." [See p. 100A3]

Civil Rights

Albany (Ga.) Mass Protests. 737 Negroes, including the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., were arrested in Albany, Ga. Dec. 12-16 as a result of 5 mass marches on city hall. Negro leaders suspended the mass protests Dec. 18 after agreement with city officials on a plan apparently providing for the temporary release of those arrested and for negotiations on the removal of racial barriers.

The marches had begun in protest against the trial of Freedom Riders arrested Dec. 10 at the Central of Georgia Railroad station. The riders, 5 Negroes and 4 whites, had arrived from Atlanta and had entered the "white" waiting room, where segregation signs had been removed as required by ICC regulations. The riders complied with Police Chief Laurie Pritchett's order to leave the room, but they and 2 other Negroes were arrested outside the terminal and charged with disorderly conduct, obstructing traffic, failing to obey the police and disturbing the peace.

When the riders went on trial Dec. 12, about 400 Negro students, singing hymns and chanting anti-segregation slogans, marched 3 abreast around city hall. 267, including 61 juveniles, were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct and blocking the sidewalks; 92 were transferred Dec. 13 to jails in neighboring counties.

(The Freedom Rider trial ended Dec. 14. 10 were held for county court on a new state charge of unlawful assembly. 4 of the 10 were released after posting bonds of $750-$1,000 each; 6 remained in jail.)

3 more mass marches Dec. 13 led to the arrest of 205 Negroes. During the

day 21 Negroes entered the Trailways bus terminal, where some used the "white" waiting room and some were served in the lunchroom. 9 of the latter were arrested but were released shortly afterwards; they returned to the terminal and were unmolested.

2 National Guard companies stationed in Albany were alerted Dec. 14 by Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver after meeting with Albany Mayor Asa D. Kelley.

King, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy and W. G. Anderson, leader of the Albany Movement that sponsored the protests, 262 other Negroes and one white youth were arrested after a march Dec. 16. In addition to the sidewalk and traffic obstruction charges, they were accused of parading without a permit.

The peace plan was negotiated Dec. 18 by Kelley, Pritchett, Marion S. Page (secretary of the Albany Movement and a Negro) and Donald L. Hollowell (lawyer for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and a Negro). Under the plan, the Negroes agreed to end, for 60 days, mass protests and a boycott against white merchants; the city agreed to (a) comply with the ICC's terminal desegregation ruling, (b) release any arrested marcher if he were able to get a signature bond, (c) reduce bonds on the Freedom Riders, (d) allow the Negroes to present desegregation demands Jan. 11.

King at first refused bond after his arrest. He said he would stay in jail during Christmas as a symbol of protest. But after talks with Anderson, who was jailed with him, King agreed to go free on bond. He was not enthusiastic about the peace plan, but he said after his release that he "would not want to stand in the way of meaningful negotiations." [See pp. 445B3-446E2]

The protest had been marked by a conflict over Negro leadership. The groups involved were the Albany Movement, a coalition of Negro groups mainly supported by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and King's Christian Leadership Conference. The CLC leaders had arrived after the protests had started, and Abernathy of the CLC was reported to have spoken of the CLC assuming command of the situation.

Louisiana Demonstrations. Police used tear gas and 2 leashed dogs to quell 5 mass demonstrations by 1,500 Negroes in Baton Rouge, La. Dec. 15. About 50 of the demonstrators were arrested on disorderly conduct charges.

Many demonstrators were students of Baton Rouge's Southern University, a Negro school administered by the state. (The Louisiana State Education Board Dec. 16 ordered schools under its jurisdiction to expel students who were arrested or jailed and to ban unsanctioned student demonstrations.) The demonstration had been called to protest the arrest Dec. 14 of 23 Negroes who had picketed downtown stores and had staged CORE-sponsored sit-ins at lunch counters.

Following the mass protest, temporary injunctions barring CORE from picketing or unlawful gatherings were obtained by Baton Rouge officials Dec. 15 from federal and state courts. The federal order was issued by U. S. Judge E. Gordon West.

Among demonstrators arrested were Ronnie Moore, an SU student and CORE's Baton Rouge leader, and the Rev. B. E. Cox, CORE field secretary, who had led the demonstrators. Cox, charged with inciting riot and conspiracy to incite riot, was held in $4,000 bond. Moore, 18, was charged with violating an anti-noise ordinance by using a portable loudspeaker. He was released Dec. 15 after posting $1,500 bond, but he was re-arrested as he left the courthouse. He was charged with conspiracy to commit criminal mischief, and his bond was set at $2,000.

3 other Negroes were freed in $1,500 bond each Dec. 18, and 5 others were released without charges. 45 of the Negroes in jail refused to eat prison food Dec. 16-18.

A CORE-sponsored demonstration was staged by Negroes in New Orleans Dec. 18 to protest alleged brutality by the Baton Rouge police in their use of tear gas and dogs. The Negroes were starting a march to the State Office Building when 292 were arrested on charges of parading without a permit. Another demonstration in New Orleans Dec. 19, sponsored by the Consumers League of New Orleans, resulted in the arrest of 11 more Negroes on similar charges. [See p. 446F-G2]

Maryland Freedom Ride. About 500 Freedom Riders staged sit-ins Dec. 16 in about 40 restaurants along Route 40 between Baltimore, Md. and New Castle, Del. The riders, whites and Negroes, traveled in about 100 cars. They were served without incident in many restaurants, but at least 8 riders, including James Peck of the Congress of Racial Equality, which sponsored the ride, were arrested on trespassing charges in other restaurants.

CORE director James Farmer had said Dec. 15 that the ride would be undertaken because 13 of 35 restaurants "went back on their word" to desegregate by Nov. 11.

(9 Freedom Riders, arrested previously in Annapolis, Md., were convicted of trespassing and fined $50 each plus costs by Circuit Court Judge Benjamin Michaelson Dec. 19.) [See p. 430A-D3]

Riders' Trial Delay Denied. The Supreme Court Dec. 18 refused to stay prosecution of more than 300 Freedom Riders arrested in Jackson, Miss. in the past 6 months.

The NAACP, with the Justice Department's endorsement, had sought the stay pending appeal of a Nov. 17 U.S. court ruling that rejected a request for an injunction against enforcement of segregation at Mississippi travel terminals. The latter case had been brought by the NAACP on behalf of 3 Jackson Negroes, none of whom were involved in the Freedom Rider arrests. It had been rejected by the lower court on the ground that all possible state court action had not yet been exhausted.

The NAACP sought Supreme Court intervention because of the costly court action necessitated in the Jackson Freedom Rider cases. In all cases brought thus far to the county court, the convictions, first imposed by city court, had been upheld. Mississippi officials rebuffed efforts to allow a single test case to be taken through the entire court process. [See p. 225D-E3]

Bus Terminal Suits. U.S. Atty. Macon L. Weaver sued in U.S. district court in Birmingham, Ala. Dec. 14 to bar the city from interfering with operation of a desegregated restaurant at the Greyhound bus terminal. Weaver said Greyhound officials had requested the suit after the city ordered the firm to show cause why its restaurant license should not be revoked for failure to observe a segregation law. [See p. 446B-E2]

The Justice Department sued in U.S. district court in Shreveport, La. Dec. 15 for the removal of racial segregation signs in the Ruston, La. Trailways bus terminal. Such signs had been removed according to ICC regulations but later had been replaced by order of State District Judge J. R. Dawkins at the request of District Atty. Ragan D. Madden, both of whom were named as defendants in the Dec. 15 suit. [See p. 446B-E2]

Boycotters Arrested. 7 Negroes, including Aaron Henry, head of the NAACP in Mississippi, were arrested in Clarksdale, Miss. Dec. 7 on charges of "withholding trade" from white merchants. The arrests were made under a state law barring "conspiracy to prevent others from exercising lawful trade or calling." A Negro boycott against Clarksdale merchants had been called in protest against alleged discriminatory practices. [See p. 103D-F3]

Georgia Desegregation. The Columbus (Ga.) Chamber of Commerce announced Dec. 11 that some downtown Columbus lunch counters would be desegregated voluntarily in 1962 under plans devised by a bi-racial community group. [See p. 409G3]

Other U.S. News

Ghana Aid Approved. State Undersecy. George W. Ball Dec. 16 confirmed reports that the U.S. would lend Ghana $133 million to build a Volta River hydroelectric project. The agreement provided for withdrawal of the aid "in the event conditions in Ghana do not develop as we would like to see them," Ball said.

Controversy over the loan, arising from Ghana Pres. Kwame Nkrumah's reputed leftist orientation, was continued Dec. 16 by Chrmn. Albert Gore (D., Tenn.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on African Affairs. He called the loan "most unfortunate."

Controversial aid agreements with Yugoslavia and Poland were announced Dec. 15 by the State Department. The U.S. agreed to sell: 500,000 tons of wheat and 30,000 tons of edible oils to Yugoslavia (Pres. Tito had requested 1,000,000 tons of wheat); $44,-

600,000 worth of wheat, barley, soybean and cottonseed oil and tallow to Poland (the total included $3,900,000 for transportation costs). [See pp. 408D3, 388G2-D3]

Drug Bill Hearings. Hearings on Sen. Estes Kefauver's (D., Tenn.) bill (S1552) to amend the antitrust laws governing drug manufacture and distribution were held by Kefauver's Senate Antitrust & Monopoly Subcommittee Oct. 31-Nov. 1 and Dec. 7-9, 13 and 18-19.

Testimony mainly concerned the bill's provisions (1) to encourage prescription by generic instead of by brand names, (2) to reduce patent protection on drug discoveries from 17 years to 3 years.

Those who testified in support of the bill: Oct. 31—Dr. Colston E. Warne, publisher of "Consumers Reports." Nov. 1—Dr. A. Dale Console, ex-E. R. Squibb and Co. medical director; Dr. Alonzo S. Yerby, N.Y. City Medical Welfare director, Dr. Frederick H. Meyers of the University of California Medical Center. Dec. 18—Walter P. Reuther, who said: "[Drug] prices are excessive, and waste, collusion and harmful monopoly contribute significantly to this high cost."

Those who testified against the bill: Nov. 1—Joseph G. Jackson, chairman of the American Bar Association's patent section. Dec. 7—Eugene N. Beesley, chairman of the board of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association (Beesley supported the bill's provisions to strengthen the government's rôle in establishing standards and certifying advertising claims); Dean Eugene V. Rostow of Yale University Law School; Prof. Jesse W. Markham of Princeton University. Dec. 8—Dr. Vannevar Bush, chairman of the board of Merck and Co., Inc.; Dr. Theodore Klumpp, president of Winthrop Laboratories; John T. Conner, president of Merck & Co., Inc.; Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler of Abbott Laboratories. Dec. 9—Franz O. Ohlson of Republic Aviation Corp. Dec. 19—Dr. William S. Apple of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Herman C. Nolen, president of McKesson & Robbins, testified Dec. 13 that "a need has developed for generic drugs." In a statement released Dec. 14 Nolen denied that he had endorsed Kefauver's bill. [See p. 249B-F2]

Louisiana Election. Joe Waggonner, 43, Democrat and segregationist, won a special election Dec. 19 in Louisiana's 4th Congressional district for the U.S. House seat left vacant by the death of Overton Brooks.

Texas Run-Off Set. Texas District Judge Graham V. Purcell Jr. (D.), 42, and Joe Meissner (R.), 36, led in a 5-man race in a special election Dec. 17 for the 13th District U.S. House seat vacated by Rep. Frank Ikard (D., Tex.). A run-off was scheduled to see who would get the seat. [See p. 419F1]

FOREIGN

Cuba

Panama Cuts Tie. Panama broke diplomatic relations with Cuba Dec. 14. A cabinet decision to do so was postdated to Dec. 8, the day Cuban Premier Castro had denounced Panama as "another government of traitors and accomplices of the Yankee imperialism" and had invited Panama (and Colombia) to end diplomatic relations with Cuba. [See p. 458E3]

OAS Probe Rejected. The Cuban government was reported Dec. 18 to have rejected a request of the OAS' Inter-American Peace Commission to visit Cuba to investigate Peruvian charges of Communist subversion against other Latin American countries and of human rights violations.

In a note rejecting the commission's request, Cuban Amb.-to-OAS Carlos Lechuga called the Peruvian government "servile, corrupt, despotic." He assailed the commission's "abject submission and repugnant immorality." The commission rejected Lechuga's note as "not received" on the ground that it contained "injurious concepts of the OAS, the Peace Commission and the member states who belong to it." [See p. 448A3]

Dominican Republic

NCU-Balaguer Agreement. The National Civic Union (NCU) Dec. 19 approved with reservations Pres. Joaquin Balaguer's Dec. 17 plan to create an interim régime to govern the Dominican Republic pending 1962 national elections. The proposal also had been approved by Maj. Gen. Pedro Rafael Rodriguez Echavarria, armed forces head.

Balaguer had announced in a nationwide broadcast the formation of a 6-member governing Council of State (with legislative and executive powers) with himself as head. Balaguer said he would resign as soon as the OAS lifted its sanctions against the DR. He said he hoped to be able to resign by Feb. 27, 1962.

Other points of Balaguer's plan: (1) The council would assume the authority of the 2-house National Assembly; (2) the council would call elections by Aug. 16, 1962 for a Constituent Assembly that would revise the constitution and schedule national elections by Dec. 20, 1962; the National Assembly would recess until the Constituent Assembly could be called; (3) the president would remain as commander-in-chief and exercise all constitutionally-granted powers.

Balaguer's choice of council members: Vice Pres. Rafael F. Bonnelly, who would take over as council president on Balaguer's resignation (Supreme Court Chief Justice Eduardo Read Barreras was to become council vice president on Bonnelly's accession to the presidency); NCU member Nicolas Pichardo; Msgr. Elisco Perez Sanchez, Roman Catholic Church leader, a Senate member and foe of Balaguer; ex-Puerto Plata Province Gov. Antonio Imbert Barreras, allegedly involved in Rafael Trujillo's assassination; Luis Amiamia Tio, allegedly involved in the Trujillo slaying; José Maria Cabral Bermudez.

The NCU expressed dissatisfaction with these points of Balaguer's plan: (1) his refusal to resign immediately; (2) failure to dissolve the National Assembly rather than recess it; (3) failure to empower the council to remove Supreme Court justices. [See p. 459F1]

France

Budget Approved. The French National Assembly Dec. 2 approved by a 261-234 vote a 70-billion franc ($14 billion) fiscal 1962 budget. The budget, which provided 280 million francs ($56 million) in new taxes, was referred for 2d reading to the Senate, which had sent the measure back on the first reading after refusing to accept such key items as appropriations for Algeria. [See Vol. XX, p. 402F1]

Strike. About 500,000 employes of France's government-owned transport, gas and electric power industries staged a one-day nationwide strike Nov. 28-29 for higher wages. Many shopkeepers joined the walkout to protest government plans for price freezes. Transportation in Paris was at a virtual standstill, and many factories in the city were forced to close.

The government Nov. 15 had announced a 6.5%-7% wage increase for government workers. The raise, to cover the July 1-Dec. 31, 1962 period, would raise government expenditures by an estimated 230 million new francs ($46 million). [See p. 400G1]

Great Britain

A-Arms Foes Arrested. British police Dec. 9 arrested 850 of 6,500 persons demonstrating against the use of nuclear weapons near 3 U.S. air bases and in Cardiff, York, Manchester and Bristol. Demonstrators were stopped by police from breaking into U.S. air bases in Brize Norton (Oxfordshire), Wethersfield (Essex) and Ruislip. The 850 demonstrators received jail sentences ranging up to 3 months. The protests were sponsored by the Committee of 100 and the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

Police had arrested 5 committee officials Dec. 8 in a move to block the invasion of the U.S. bases. The 5 were charged with conspiring to commit a breach of the Official Secrets Act. Scotland Yard had raided the committee's London headquarters Dec. 6 and had taken files, leaflets and addresses of 2,000 members. [See p. 178D2]

Immigration Bill. A government bill aimed at calling immigrants from Commonwealth nations, particularly West Indian Negroes, was introduced in the House of Commons Nov. 1. The proposal (recommended for a 5-year trial) would: (1) require a prospective immigrant to show he had a job waiting or a useful skill or education; (2) establish an adjustable quota for applicants not qualified as self-supporting; (3) authorize the deportation of criminals.

Ex-Commonwealth Relations Secy. Patrick Gordon Walker, a Laborite, charged in commons Nov. 16 that the bill was "barefaced, open race discrimination." Commons later, by a 284-200 vote, defeated a Laborite amendment to a government motion calling for the bill's 2d reading. The amendment demanded refusal of a 2d reading on the ground that the bill denied Commonwealth citizens their right of free entry into Britain and that it had been prepared without full discussion with Commonwealth leaders. [See p. 372F2]

Kenya

Charter Parley Set. British Colonial Secy. Reginald Maudling announced in Nairobi Nov. 28 that a conference on changes in Kenya's constitution would start in London Feb. 14, 1962. Maudling had arrived in Nairobi Nov. 24 to start pre-constitutional talks with delegates of the Kenya Democratic Union (KADU), the Kenya African National Union (KANU) and other Asian, African, Arab and white groups.

KANU leader Jomo Kenyatta had conferred with British officials in London Nov. 6-10. He had sought the talks

after his delegates had walked out of a Nairobi conference with KADU officials Nov. 3 to protest Maudling's move to postpone the constitutional talks. The Nairobi meeting had been called Nov. 2 by Gov. Sir Patrick Renison in an effort to settle KADU-KANU differences. [See 421C3]

Malaya

Britain Backs Merger. Britain agreed Nov. 22 to the proposed merger of Malaya and Singapore. This indorsement was given during talks held in London Nov. 20-22 by Prime Mins. Harold Macmillan of Britain and Tengku Abdul Rahman of Malaya. The merger was to be the first step toward the eventual creation of a Greater Malaysia, which would also include the British territories of Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo.

The agreement, announced in a joint statement issued by Macmillan and Rahman Nov. 22, also provided for (a) continued British use of the military base at Singapore after the merger (but forbade its use as a SEATO base) and (b) extension of the existing British-Malayan defense agreement to other members of the proposed union. [See p. 420G1]

United Arab Republic

Elections Pledged. Cairo radio reported Nov. 4 that Pres. Nasser had promised elections in 2 months to select representatives for the newly-formed National Congress of Popular Powers. The congress (apparently formed to broaden the base of political power) was to consider a new constitution to be submitted by Nasser. The new charter was to pave the way for free parliamentary elections.

In a speech to the congress' 250-member Preparatory Committee in the National Assembly Nov. 25, Nasser empowered the committee to prepare the basis for popular elections, a constitutional assembly and a freely elected parliament.

(Ex-National Assembly Speaker Anwar el Sadat headed the committee as secretary general. Other members: vice presidents, cabinet and deputy ministers, province governors, editors and publishers of state-controlled newspapers, 22 workers, 36 university professors, 14 lawyers, 9 journalists and writers.)

Nasser pledged a "popular" government that would improve living conditions and guarantee the "right of every individual to say no." [See p. 358A1; Vol. XX, 323A2]

U.S. Food Deal. Agreement for the sale to the UAR of $20,740,000 worth of U.S. farm products for Egyptian pounds under the Food for Peace program was announced by the U.S. Nov. 13. [See p. 28A3]

Other Foreign Events

Australia. Prime Min. Robert Gordon Menzies' governing Liberal-Country party coalition retained control of the 124-seat House of Representatives (lower house) by a one-seat margin but lost control of the 60-seat Senate (upper house) in parliamentary elections held Dec. 9. The Liberal-Country party won 62 House seats (previous House strength: 94) to 60 for the Labor Opposition. One of Liberal-Country's 62 House members was to be chosen speaker; this would reduce the party's working majority to one. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 401A3]

India. Maj. Yuri Gagarin, Soviet cosmonaut, and his wife visited India Nov. 29-Dec. 7 and then left for Colombo, Ceylon. [See p. 257F3]

Philippines. A joint session of Congress Dec. 13 officially proclaimed Diosdado Macapagal winner of the Nov. 14 presidential election. [See p. 450B1]

Southern Rhodesia. The Southern Rhodesian government Dec. 9 prohibited the African National Democratic Party from holding political meetings for a month. Prime Min. Sir Edgar Whitehead ordered the ban because of Dec. 6-8 party riots against the new constitution, which went into effect Dec. 7. Salisbury police Dec. 9 raided party offices and closed them. [See p. 439B2]

Syria. Rightwingers won control of the 172-seat Syrian parliament in nationwide elections held Dec. 1. Partial party composition of parliament (reported Dec. 6): moderately right-wing Shaab (People's party) 32 seats; Baath (Socialist Resurrection People's party) 18; Al Watani (nationalist) 20; Moslem Brotherhood 7.

Parliament Dec. 12 elected ex-Premier Mamoun Kuzbari as speaker.

Parliament Dec. 14 elected Nazem el-Kodsi, 56, a moderate conservative, as president of Syria. [See p. 431B3]

West Indies Federation. Trinidad Premier Eric E. Williams' People's National Movement (moderate Socialist) won at least 20 of the 30 House of Representative seats in island-wide elections held Dec. 4. Williams and 7 government ministers were reelected to the house.

The Democratic Labor Party in Barbados defeated the ruling Barbados Labor Party in Dec. 4 elections for a new 24-member House of Assembly. Premier Hugh Crimmins and 3 cabinet ministers were defeated for assembly reelection. [See p. 375A3]

ARTS

Aid to Performing Arts. Labor Secy. Arthur J. Goldberg announced Dec. 14 the terms of his arbitration settlement of the dispute between New York's Metropolitan Opera Association and Local 802 of the AFL-CIO American Federation of Musicians. Goldberg simultaneously issued a report on "The State of the Performing Arts" wherein he urged aid for the performing arts "as a new community responsibility."

His contract terms, binding on both sides, included: (a) a 3-year contract (the union had wanted the contract to run one year, the Met 5 years); (b) minimum weekly pay of $180 for the current season, $185 for the 2d season, $190 for the 3d; (c) development of grievance procedure with binding arbitration.

In his report, Goldberg said the arts' financial crisis was due to a growth "explosion" in that the U.S. currently had 5,000 community theaters, 500 opera-producing groups, 1,100 symphony orchestras. He urged that a 6-way "partnership" to support the arts be undertaken by the public, patrons, business, unions and federal and local governments.

Endorsing the proposal for the establishment of a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts, Goldberg recommended: (1) the granting of tax concessions to libraries, museums and the performing arts and to artists to enable them to average their incomes over an extended period; (2) federal scholarships and commissions for artists, matching grants to non-profit groups and local governments to build theaters, concert halls and galleries; (3) housing and custodial aid by local and state governments for opera and symphony companies. [See p. 390E1]

Record Price for a Rembrandt. The N. Y. Metropolitan Museum of Art bought Rembrandt's "Aristotle Contemplating the Bust of Homer" at a N.Y. auction Nov. 15 for a record price of $2,300,000. The painting had been in the collection of the late Alfred W. Erickson and his wife. (Erickson had founded the Erickson Advertising Agency, which later became McCann-Erickson, Inc.) [See p. 300A2]

RELIGION

Pope Meets Lichtenberger. The Most Rev. Arthur C. Lichtenberger, 61, presiding bishop of the U.S. Protestant Episcopal Church, called on Pope John XXIII in the Vatican Nov. 15. This was the first meeting of a pope and a U.S. Episcopal church head. Lichtenberger had stopped in Rome en route to New Delhi to attend the opening meeting Nov. 18 of the World Council of Churches. He said he had discussed Episcopal-Catholic unity with the pope and added that although "reunion is a very long process," such "contacts . . . as . . . I had . . . today are most helpful and serve to keep the door open. It would have been impossible 5 years ago." [See Vol. XX, p. 451D2]

(The pope, who marked his 80th birthday Nov. 25, issued an encyclical Dec. 9 urging Christian unity. The letter, "Aeterna Dei Sapientia" [The Eternal Wisdom of God], was dated Nov. 11 in commemoration of St. Leo I, pope during the years 440-461, who died Nov. 11, 461. The letter hailed Pope Leo as the "doctor of the unity of the church.") [See p. 276B1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Brazil Circus Fire. 323 persons, mostly children, were killed and about 800 injured when a fire swept a circus tent at Niteroi, a suburb of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil during a performance Dec. 17. An ex-circus employe, Adilson Marcelino Aviles, confessed to police Dec. 20 that he had set the blaze to take revenge on the circus owners, who had fired him.

Hartford Fire. Fire on the 9th floor of the Hartford (Conn.) Hospital Dec. 8 killed 15 persons: 7 patients, a doctor, a nurse, 2 hospital employes, 4 visitors. About 50 of the hospital's 793 patients were moved to other hospitals and homes. [See Vol. XVII, p. 52C2]